

SPLIT IN PARTY ALARMS LEADERS

Feared Payne Bill Schedule
Will Be Shattered.

COUNT ON AID OF TAFT

Democrats Believe His Stand
Will Help Their Fight.

Members of House Minority Declare
Their Ranks Have Been Swelled by
Sixty Republicans, and that They
Are Now in a Position to Defeat the
Rule Designed to Cut Off Debate On
and Amendments to Tariff.

The split in the Republican ranks over
the Payne tariff bill, which several days
ago was characterized as "weak-
kneed" by the House organization, now
has assumed alarming proportions, and
the floor leaders are wondering if they
will be able to carry out the programme
they have outlined for the new measure.

It was said yesterday that sixty Rep-
ublicans have allied themselves with
the forces opposing a rule to cut off
debate and amendments, and the insurgents
assert that they will have other votes
when the time comes. They contend
that they must have the opportunity to
discuss all the provisions of the bill
and offer as many amendments as they
desire, and declare they have force
enough to carry out their demands.

The Democrats, of course, are going
to vote against the rule almost as a
body, and if these insurgents hold their
ground, it is believed they can at least
force the House organization into a fa-
vorable compromise.

A meeting of the insurgents probably
will be held to-morrow, and then an an-
nouncement will be made as to their
plans. The Democrats, too, will meet
and outline their plans of contest.

Expect Vote on April 10.

It is thought the Republican leaders
will bring in their rule about Thursday,
placing the bill under the five-minute
rule, and setting a date upon which to
vote on the entire bill. All the Repub-
lican members of the House yesterday
were requested to be in their seats on
Thursday morning. April 10 is the date
generally accepted upon which the vote
will be taken, although the members of
the Ways and Means Committee and the
other Republican leaders decline to give
out any information further than that
no decision has been reached. It is
known, however, that this date is re-
garded as the most favorable by several
members of the committee, and they be-
lieve it will be agreed upon finally.

The Democrats insist this will not give
them enough time to amend the bill as
they desire, and they hope to have the
time extended at least a week.

The action of the Ways and Means
Committee in wanting to handle all the
amendments to the bill is bringing more
and more protest from the Democratic
ranks, and it is not at all unlikely that
this contention will be the cause of the
widening of the gulf between the two
factions. The Democrats declare they
cannot get through the amendments they
desire if it is left in the hands of the
committee that drafted the bill and they
say such treatment is not fair and should
not be insisted upon. They admit that a
number of amendments could be put
through in this manner, yet they say the
more important ones would not be given
proper consideration, and even if intro-
duced by the committee would be han-
dled in such a way as to insure their
defeat. Therefore they are paying little
attention to the committee amendments
and are going to rely almost entirely on
the individual members of the House not
aligned to do this, their purpose will be
defeated.

Will Fight for Free Lumber.
All the Representatives who favor free
lumber insist that they must be given a
fair opportunity to amend that section of
the bill. While the House organization
says it wants a separate vote on this
question, the opposition says this is ex-
actly what it wants, and declares that if
a separate vote is taken the duty will be
removed. The members who are most in
favor of the conservation of the natural
resources of the country are leaders in
the movement for free lumber, and they
contend that this is the one best way to
save the forests.

It has been pointed out time and again
that if the duty is removed from lumber
the Canadian lumber merchants will make
a grand rush to the United States mar-
kets, and in that way the forests of the
country will be saved, as Canada can
then sell at about the same prices as
home industries.

The conservation men also point out
that while Canada is cutting her forests
to meet the demands of the market in
the United States, the home forests will
be given a chance to grow, and in a few
years will be in condition to allow free
cutting again. By the time the Canadians
have cut a good-sized hole into their
forests, the United States merchants can
then re-enter the market vigorously, and
produce lumber on the same high plane
which once marked the enterprise in this
country.

Count on Taft's Assistance.
The announcement of the President yes-
terday in favor of low duty on all neces-
sities of life was heard with approval by
the Democrats in the House. It is be-
lieved that with his assistance many of
the schedules in the Payne bill can be
reduced.

Representative Hinshaw, of Nebraska,
one of the few Republican survivors in
the House from that State, was at the
White House yesterday and had a long
talk with the Chief Executive. He said
it was the desire of the President to
have the duties taken off of as many ne-
cessities of life as possible, and to reduce
others to the lowest practicable point.

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SENATOR STEPHEN B. ELKINS.
His attack on New England Senators yesterday cost a decided stir in the Upper House.

This would mean either the reduction of
duty on all free importation of lumber,
coffee, tea, cloves, stockings, shoes, boots,
woolen goods, oil, steel, many other articles,
which are practically the same in the Payne
bill as in the Dingley bill.

There was a good deal of talk yester-
day that the attitude of the President
would be the cause of a clash between
the White House and the Senate when
the tariff bill is sent to that end of the
Capitol. It is said to be the plan of the
Senate to put back many of the duties
that were abolished and raise some of
those that were increased.

It is known that the lumber interests
of the Northwest are going to make a
determined effort to have the Dingley
duty, which is just double that provided
by the Payne bill, restored. It is
said that a number of Western Senators,
unlike the Western Representatives, are
listening with favor to these demands,
and it may be that, even if the House
sends over a free lumber clause in the
Payne bill, the Senate may put back the
Payne duty, or possibly increase it.

Favor Cut in Steel and Iron.

The Senate Finance Committee took up
the steel and iron schedule of the bill
at a hearing yesterday. Judge E. H.
Gary, of the United States Steel Corpora-
tion; Charles Bailey, of the Reliance Tube
Works, and Willis King, of Jones &
Laughlin, an independent concern were
the principal witnesses.

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COMMISSIONERS VS. MARINES.

Departmental Leaguers Will Cross
Bats on Monument Lot.

The Commissioners and Marines will
line-up on the Monument grounds to-mor-
row at 4:30 o'clock p. m., when the rela-
tive merits of the two contenders for
the pennant in the Departmental League
will be watched with interest.

Patrols at the District Building are satis-
fied with the showing made by their team
on Saturday, and are certain that had
the rain not broke up the contest the
Central High School boys would have
been beaten by a large score.

Commissioners will line up this
way: Beckett or Mooney, catchers;
Beckett and Birch, pitchers; McNulty, first
base; Hurley, second base; Handluse,
shortstop; Thomas or Kemp, third base;
Lay, left field; Cleve Beckett, center field,
and Harding, right field.

BILL TO PURCHASE HOME.

Provides for Site for Buildings for
the Supreme Court.

Senator Gallinger yesterday introduced
a bill providing for the purchase of a site
for the home of the United States Su-
preme Court.

The property favored is bounded on the
north by B street, on the east by Second
street, and on the south by East Capitol
street, and on the west by First street.
It contains 25,000 superficial feet.
This bill is identical with the one intro-
duced in the two branches of Congress
last year, and provides for the appoint-
ment of a committee to decide on plans
for a granite building similar to the
Municipal Building.

Hobson to Have Opposition.

Birmingham, Ala., March 29.—Rep-
resentative Richmond Pearson Hobson will
have to make a fight for renomination.
Considerable opposition to him has been
aroused through his speech and vote on
the Brownsville negro soldier matter.
W. B. Oliver, of Tuscaloosa, and J. C.
Davis will make the fight against him.

Friends Play Western.

In the opening game of the season
Friends School will cross bats with West-
ern High this afternoon on the latter's
diamond, and as the teams are about
evenly matched an interesting contest is
looked forward to by the amateur fans.

Revising Police Regulations.

The commission in charge of revising the police
regulations has almost completed its work, and it is
thought copies will be issued in the next two or
three days. The work was begun several weeks ago
under direction of a commission composed of Maj.
Richard S. Switzer, Corporation Counsel, E. H.
Thomas, Daniel E. Gargis, chief clerk of the En-
gineer Department, and Dr. William Tindall, secre-
tary of the Board of Commissioners.

Prof. Whitlock Is Ill.

Los Angeles, March 29.—Prof. W. F.
Whitlock, of Ohio Wesleyan University, president
of the book committee of the Methodist Episcopal
Church, is critically ill here of kidney disease.

Chamberlain Succeeds Griffith.

E. P. Chamberlain, of Bellefontaine,
Ohio, will succeed John L. Griffith as
assistant postmaster of the House of
Representatives on Friday. He was ap-
pointed upon recommendation of Repre-
sentative Cole, of Ohio.

Crum's Successor Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session, yester-
day afternoon confirmed the nomination
of Edward W. Durant, Jr., of South Caro-
lina, to be collector of customs for the
district of Charleston, S. C., in place of
William D. Crum, resigned.

SOUTH SACRIFICED FOR NEW ENGLAND

Monopolizes Making of the
Tariff, Charges Elkins.

SENATE STIRRED BY SPEECH

Asserts Tariff Legislation Is Shaped
at Expense of Industrial Develop-
ment of Dixie—Wrangle Then En-
sues Over Bill's Procedure—Senate
Adjourns Until Thursday.

The general uncertainty that prevails in
Congress in regard to the tariff legisla-
tion which has been chiefly manifested
heretofore in the House was yesterday
reflected from the Senate in an unex-
pected manner.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, who
for years has been noted for his regu-
larity in all matters affecting the Repub-
lican party, made a remarkable speech in
which he charged that the influence of
the New England States was being un-
duly exercised to shape tariff legisla-
tion in the interests of that section of
the country and at the expense of the in-
dustrial development of the South.

It is no longer a secret that West Vir-
ginia desired representation on the
Finance Committee, and was much dis-
appointed when it failed to secure it.
Senator Elkins, it is said, has felt for
several years that his long service in the
Senate as the representative of a growing
Industrial State of the South entitled him
to a place on the Finance Committee.
This year he saw a number of Senators
playing upon the tariff matter, and he
preferred over himself. There is no doubt
that Senator Scott, Senator Elkins' col-
league from West Virginia, thought that
he was entitled to recognition on the Fi-
nance Committee.

Majority at Odds.

These reasons have been advanced in
explanation of some things that occurred
yesterday, but the significant thing to the
minds of most of the Senators who at-
tached importance to the proceedings was
the fact that the majority in the Senate
was much unsettled as to the tariff legisla-
tion.

Senator Elkins, who seldom addresses
the Senate, took the floor quite casually,
while a resolution proposed by Senator
Hale, of Maine, fixing the order of busi-
ness was under consideration.

The Senator from West Virginia made
a bitter attack on the New England
Senators. He said that the time had
come when there ought to be a protest
registered against the disposition of New
England Senators to "crucify the South."

He charged that New England was in
favor of free trade in all products of the
South which were raw material for New
England, but was willing that the South
should pay protection prices on all the
products of New England manufactures.
He declared that he stood ready to pro-
test against placing upon the free list
such articles as coal, iron, and hides,
products of the South, in order that
New England might enjoy free raw ma-
terials.

He charged that the three New England
members of the Finance Committee were
playing upon the tariff matter, and he
charged that the Southern Democrats toward
free trade in all products of the South
was under consideration.

New Englanders Smile.

All the while that Mr. Elkins was at-
tacking the New England Senators, charg-
ing them with manipulating the Fi-
nance Committee by holding secret hear-
ings, Senators Hale and Lodge sat smil-
ing.

Finally Senator Lodge took advantage
of the fact that Senator Elkins had
yielded the floor temporarily to Senator
Clay, of Georgia, and made a motion to
go into executive session. Mr. Elkins
protested vigorously, but his protest was
overruled. Senator Elkins, however, con-
cluded his speech. Senator Rayner, of
Maryland, made a demand for the regular
order.

Previously an agreement had been made
that the subject matter of the debate,
Senator Hale's resolution on the order of
business—should go over until Thursday.
Under these conditions Vice President
Sherman ruled that the debate was pro-
ceeding out of order, and by the in-
dulgence of the Senate.

One More Needed.

Senator Elkins was at the point of be-
ing taken off his feet when Senator Car-
ter, of Montana, made a strong protest
against the proceeding. He declared that
it was unprecedented in the Senate to
sweep a Senator out of the chamber and
put him in the midst of his speech.

Finally Senator Lodge withdrew his mo-
tion and Senator Rayner withdrew his
point of order.

While Senator Lodge's motion was pend-
ing, Senator Elkins managed to get an
opening long enough to observe: "You
see, New England can't keep out of it."

Later, when he was permitted to re-
sume his speech, he bowed his acknowl-
edgments to Senator Lodge, and said
that he was under renewed obligations
to New England for the privilege of
speaking even for a short while.

Senator Elkins' speech was the stir-
ring feature of the debate. He said that
New England was not content with two
members of the Finance Committee; it
must needs take a third place.

Hale and Elkins were already on the
Finance Committee, said Elkins. "Are
they enough for New England? They
are, but they are not enough," he said.
But they are not enough, he said, for
Mr. Lodge had to be added. He charged
that the New England States had been
paying tribute to New England.

Several of the Democratic members
joined in the debate. Senator Bacon af-
fected much surprise that Republican
members of the Finance Committee were
seeking to make a tariff bill without con-
sulting the members of the minority.

Sensors Clay, Culberson, Gore, and
Money also had their say. Before the
matter was concluded Senator Bacon of-
fered a resolution directing the Finance
Committee to invite the minority mem-
bers to be present hereafter at all hear-
ings on the tariff bill. This resolution,
like Mr. Hale's, went over until Thurs-
day.

The Senate early found itself involved
in a wrangle over the procedure relating
to the tariff bill.

It was precipitated by Senator Hale, of

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Maine, who submitted a resolution on the
order of business, providing that no legis-
lative business should be transacted ex-
cept consideration of the census bill.

Immediately a protest was raised. Sen-
ator Bacon asked in all seriousness
whether the Finance Committee was
holding sessions, as reported, and taking
testimony in secret. Senator Hale ex-
plained that was the course heretofore
pursued in making a tariff bill. Any Sen-
ator, he explained, could appear before
the Republican members of the committee
with a constituent and get a hearing.
Senator Bacon pointed out that this was
not satisfactory, and Senator Culberson
expressed the opinion that minority mem-
bers ought to be allowed the privilege of
being present and cross-examining wit-
nesses.

Senator Clay declared that the only fair
way to proceed would be to have the
testimony printed and furnished to Sen-
ators during, as was done by the Ways and
Means Committee.

Senator Hale replied that at the proper
time Democratic Senators would be called
in to deliberate on the bill. To this Sen-
ator Gore observed that the Democratic
members of the Ways and Means Com-
mittee were allowed just fourteen min-
utes for consideration of the Payne bill
before that measure was reported to the
House.

The Senate before closing went into
executive session to consider nominations.
The Senate then adjourned over until
Thursday.

TARIFF DISCUSSED

BY HOUSE MEMBERS

Lively Debate Held at Last
Night's Session.

JAMES DENOUNCES PAYNE BILL

Declares Measure Is Unfair to the
Farmer—Will Vote to Put Lumber
on the Free List, and Urge an
Income Tax—Mr. Cushman Also Op-
posed the Lumber Provisions.

The House of Representatives did a full
day's work yesterday. The session con-
vened at 10 o'clock, one hour earlier
than last week, in accordance with an
agreement reached on Saturday, and at
6 o'clock a recess of two hours was
taken.

A night session was begun at 8 o'clock
and lasted for about three hours. One of
the features of the debate was a humor-
ous speech by Mr. Cushman, of Wash-
ington.

Representative Ollie James, of Ken-
tucky, opened the debate by denouncing
the Payne bill. "The measure," he de-
clared, "is unfair to the farmer." He de-
clared he would vote for placing lumber
on the free list. He advocated the re-
moval of duty on leaf tobacco, and urged
an income instead of an inheritance tax.

Mr. James' speech seemed to please his
Democratic colleagues, who applauded
vigorously. In concluding, Mr. James
pronounced the Payne bill a trust
measure.

Cushman Tells a Story.

Representative Francis W. Cushman,
a new member of the Ways and Means
Committee, spoke: "I am a protectionist
—a high protectionist," said he, and then
he told an applicable story.

Mr. Cushman varied the usual dry tariff
speech with incidents and kept the House
members in good humor.

He declared if a protective tariff system
were not maintained wages of the laboring
man would be reduced.

"The wage scale, and not the price list,
is the barometer of American prosperity,"
he declared.

Placing coal on the free list, he said,
would injure that industry in his district.
About 24,000 persons are dependent on the
coal industry in Washington State. Free
coal, he said, is not an American doctrine.

Mr. Cushman opposed the growing sen-
timent in favor of placing lumber on the
free list, especially from Kentucky.

"They say," Mr. Cushman said, "that
Kentucky whisky is so fine that when
you drink it, you have to close your eyes,
because if you look at it 'twill make
your mouth water and spoil the drink."

Points Out an Injury.

He pointed out that the people of
Washington State buy a large amount of
goods from the people of Nebraska, and
if the people of Nebraska succeeded in
obtaining free lumber they would in-
jure the people of Washington employed
in the lumber industry, which will in
turn react on their heads.

The higher the price of lumber goes,
he continued, the longer the forecasts
will last. It is an error, Mr. Cushman
concluded, to say that free lumber will
conserve the forests.

Moon Strikes Out.

Representative Moon, of Tennessee, de-
nounced the House rules. The proceed-
ings, he said, were dominated by a
clique of the Republican party. Mr. Moon
was one of the twenty-three Democrats
who voted against their colleagues in
favor of the Fitzgerald amendment to
the House rules.

Mr. Moon explained his reason for vot-
ing in favor of the Fitzgerald resolution
because he said it furnished a substan-
tial relief, whereas the resolution of-
fered by Champ Clark, Democratic leader,
did not provide as substantial a revision
of the House rules as did the Fitzgerald
resolution.

Mr. Moon condemned the resolu-
tions of the Democratic caucus which de-
nounced the Democrats who voted in
favor of the Fitzgerald amendment. He said
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the former policies of the Democratic
party. "There are," he said, "many thou-
sands of former Democrats who will re-
turn to the party when its leaders re-
turn to its former doctrines and poli-
cies."

Representative Kennedy, of Ohio, dis-
cussed the metal and pottery features of
the bill. Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts,
thought some check should be placed
on government expenditures.

Representative Scott, of Kansas, ex-
pressed opposition to the inheritance tax
provided in the bill, declaring it was an
interference with the rights of the
States. He wanted lumber and tea on
the free list, and urged an increase in
the internal revenue taxation on beer.

Representative Peters, of Massachu-
setts, a Democrat, criticized the bill, and
was particularly severe in his reference
to its maximum and minimum provi-
sions.

Representative Diekmann, of Michigan,
contributed a speech dealing largely with
the sugar schedule.

The income tax as a means of raising
a revenue was discussed by Represen-
tative Hall, a Democrat from Tennessee.

Representatives Sharp, of Ohio; Nye,
of Minnesota, and Sisson, of Mississippi,
occupied much time of the House
at last night's session. Mr. Nye,
who jumped into prominence as an
orator on Lincoln's birthday by a mas-
terly speech, was heard with attention,
though many of his comments on the
Payne bill excited Democratic and not
Republican applause. But by keeping his
head up in the clouds, and disclaiming
any idea of partisanship in his discussion
of the bill, Mr. Nye managed to wind
up with the unusual distinction of hearty
and prolonged applause from both sides.

Mr. Nye is a brother of the late lament-
ed Bill Nye, but runs to paths rather
than humor.

Mr. Sisson made a "tariff-for-revenue-
only" talk, and Mr. Sharp confined him-

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